HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ments for political purposes; also a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibit-

ing any member of Congress from holding during his term of office or for two years thereafter any office

ditor.

Mr. ATKINS, (dem.) of Tenn., and Mr. Foster, of Obio, opposed the amendment, the latter stating in reply to questions that the abolishing of that office had been entermined upon before it had been known that the Fifth Auditor had ongaged in the New

had been determined upon before it had been known that the Fith Auditor had engaged in the New Hempshire campaign.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Garrikto, (rep.) of Ohio, effered an amendment permitting the Fresident to designate which of the two officers, the First or the Fith Auditor, shall be retained in office. Adopted.

The provision of the bill having been reached which abolishes the office of the Fourth Auditor and develves bis duties upon the Second Auditor, Mr. Foster, of Ohio, offered on amendment permitting the President to designate which of the two officers, the Second or Fourth Auditors, shall be retained in office. Adopted. After the bill had been considered as far as the provisions in regard to assay offices the committee rose.

Mr. CLYMER, (dem.) of Pa., submitted the report of the conference committee on the Naval Appropriation bill. He stated that the amount in controversy had been \$160,000, of which the House had yielded \$83,000. The report was then agreed to.

Night sessions were ordered for Wednesday and Thursday for debate only, and for Friday for reports from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Blackhunk, (dem.) of Ky., moved to suspend the rules and set saide Saturday next for the consideration of the District of Columbia Government bill; ponding which the House, at a quarter past five o'clock, took a resease until half-past seven o'clock this evening, the session to be for the consideration of the District of Columbia Government bill; pending which the House, at a quarter past five o'clock, took a resease until half-past seven o'clock this evening, the session to be for the consideration of the District of Columbia Government bill; pending which the House, at a quarter past five o'clock, took a resease until half-past seven o'clock this evening, the session to be for the consideration of the District of Columbia Government bill; pending which the House, at a quarter past five o'clock.

ARMY INTELLIGENCA

VESTIGATE ELEUTENAST TURNER'S CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL SHAPEN THE SPECIFICATIONS HOL CURTAINED.

[BY THE SPEARS TO THE BURGLE ]

Washington, April 20, 1878.
The Court of inquiry of which General MacKe sie,
Fourth cavalry, was president, at Port Clark, Tousk,
has adjourned. The Court was ordered some time
since, at the request of Colonel W. R. Shafter, Twentyfourth infantry, to investigate the charges made
against him, the commanding that section of the
fexture frontier, by Lioutenent Turner, Third cav-

Lieutenant Turner, whose abusive letter caused Colonel Shaiter and Lieutenant Bulina, the famous raider, to be summoned perfore the Military Committee last winter, charged Colonel Shaiter with being in cellusion with the scheme to bring about 8 war with Mexico, and than he had note only divided floutenant Bullis to cross into a jexico with his committed at times when there had been application of a times when there had been application of a times when there had been application of a time of the command and analysis of the property of the command and analysis of the property of Mexico. He area company to the Colonel Shaiter at one time offered a "Gresser" scout a reward

man did so and received his reward from Shafter.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

The court has made its report to General Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, saying that but one of the specifications is sestamed, and that only in such part as does not involve offence, and that the whole matter grew out of irresponsible camp talk and an insubordinate spirit toward Colonel Shafter. The court formally recommends that no further proceedings in the case bend, and the recommendation and report has been approved.

Licutemant Turner, who preferred the charges, is a son of Rear Admiral Turner, and is now awaiting alls eight trial by court martial in three years.

OBITUARY. LEANDER DABLING.

The Produce Exchange was notified yesterday of

the death of another member, Leander Darling, flour merchant. He was in his fifty-nigth year, and died

very suddenly, on Friday tast, at Madison, Wis.

\* EDWIN A. DOOLITTLE. Mr. E. A. Doelittle, counseller-at-law, of No. 3 Lib

erty street, this city, dropped dead in the Ponnsylva-nia Railroad depot, Jorsey City, yesterday afternoon,

while on the way to his home. He was a passenger, with ex-Meyor Brinkerhoff, of Bergen, on the ferry

Cortlands street to Jersey City. After the boat had reached the Jersey City side Mr. Dochtile

DR. JOHN M. IRVINE.

Dr. John M. Irvine, a prominent physician of Mer-cer county, Ps., and brother-in-law of Justice Miller,

GEORGE H. HOWARD. George H. Howard, a prominent capitalist of San

Francisco, died yesterday at his country residence, at San Mateo, Cal.

A BROKER'S CHECK.

oost New Brunswick on the half-past four trip from

## WASHINGTON.

A Cabinet Member on the Florida Developments.

INVESTIGATION IMPRACTICABLE.

Large Balance of Frauds to the Credit of Democrats.

REVIVAL OF STATE BANKRUPT LAWS.

Violations of the One Hundred and Third Article of War.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE BUILDING.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1878. TER REPEAL OF THE BANKRUFT LAW.

The exact time of the signing of the act repealing the bankrupt law will be carefully noted and made public, as, when the law is thus repealed, all the State acts regulating bankruptcy proceedings come into force again except, of course, where they have been actually repealed. Where they fell into abeyance only through the passage of the general bankrupt act by Congress they will now again have the force of law, nd lawyers say this is a matter of some importance THE HOUSE MEASURES TO PREVENT THE CAN-

CELLATION OR RETIREMENT OF LEGAL TEN-DERS-A USELESS PRECAUTION.

Mr. Fort's bill prohibiting the Secretary of the logal tender notes, and ordering him to ressue them and keep them in circulation, passed by more than two-thirds in the House to-day, republicans as well as to avoid a yea and may vote on it, but was ordered. The bill is of no consebill. The Secretary of the Treasury can pay out money of any kind only for the regular and current enditures of the government as authorized by Con-ss, and if he has more money in the Treasury than he needs or is authorized to spend, then it must lie there unless he shall use this surplus retire bonds or use the legal tenders to buy gold with which to pay the interest on the debt. But the bill is needless. It understood that Mr. Sherman expects to keep out the legal tenders so far as he can, at least to the ex-United States notes in silver next January, as he will do under the Silver act, nobody will want them reed, and they will remain in circulation without the help of such bills as Mr. Fort's.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

SECRETARY M'CRABY ON THE FLORIDA DE-

VELOPMENTS-DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS THEOUGH-OUT THE COUNTRY ASSUMED AS AN OFFSET. The Secretary of War returned yesterday morning from Fortress Monroe, and, having been absent from the city during the recent period of Fiorida confessions and developments, a friend of the Secretary had an informal conversation with him about these mat-

successful system of intimidation and out-age in several other Southern States whereby the will of their people was smothered, paralyzed, bull-lozed all away. I am also inclined to think that such thorough and impartsal investigation would bring he country.

He added that the general view on this point put

and statesmanlike, and continued:-

and states manlike, and continued:—
This full and impartial investigation is impracticable, and any other would be utterly unsatisfactory. The result of the election in Louisiana and Florida is as irrevocably settled as that in Massachusetts or lowa. The constitution has left the fluid settlement with the Statosphemselves, and they have all spoken secording to the constitution and laws. It we may open the controversy as to one State or one vote we may as to all. This is perfectly understood by the democrata, and they alm only to make political capital for their party or for Mr. Tilden, in this they must inevitably fait. The people understand pretty well the facts about the election and they will not be easily convinced that the democracy sarried either of the republican States counted for the temocracy.

This closed the conversation as reported by the

This closed the conversation as reported by the Secretary's friend to your correspondent. This is the first utterance from the administration elde on the subject, and is interesting on that account.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD ARTICLE OF WAR-HOW THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION AGAINST TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL IS VIO. LATED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Senator Maxey, of Texas, to whom was referred the Senate bill introduced by him to amend the 1034 ar-ticle of war, as contained in the Revised Statutes, as preparing an elaborate report on the subject, which row for their action. The article of war referred to i a statute of limitation against trial by court marrial clares that no officer or enlisted man shall be tried by court martial for any offence committed more than two years before proceedings shall have been instituted, unless trial has been prevented by reason of the accused person baving absonted himself boyond the jurisdiction of the authori-ties. It would seem that the article is plain enough, but the fact is that there are now impresented in the military prisons at Port Leavenworth, Kan, and stran Island, Cal., between two and three dred men, who have been tried and exced for the desertion, whose offence committed from two to fifteen years prior to charges being preferred against them. At different times such cases have been appealed to the authori-lies here, but without effect, although three different Attorneys General have given writen opinions to the illegal. In spite of these opinions the War Department has directed that deserters should be tried even after ten years, and large numbers have been tried and impresented on the ground that, as the milievery portion of the United States, a deserte has not absented himself beyond the jurisdiction of foreign territory. It is also held that the crime of is repeated each day the soldier is absent unlawfully from his proper post of duty to the date he surren-ders to the military authorities or is apprehended. The question has for several years excited grave dis the attention of Congress through a letter written t Senator Maxey by Judge Advocate General Dunn.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS SAFE. The bill appropriating funds to keep the District schools in operation passed both houses this afternoon. Commissioner Bryan, who has been absent from the city, returned this morning and immediately went to the Capitol to represent the necessities of the schools, and a bill being draws, it was at once passed, schools in operation passed both houses this after-

and with very little opposition. So the

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1878. THE NEW TORK POST OFFICE BUILDING-EE-PORT OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMIT-THE ON THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT MAY LAWFULLY BE USED.

Mr. Conkling, on behalt of the Senate Judiciary ommittee, to-day submitted a unanimous report in asponse to the resolution by which the Senate reently directed the committee to "inquire for wha

response to the resolution by which the Senate recently directed the committee to "inquire for what purpose the New York Post Office building may lawfully be used, and whether any occupation of said building exists or is purposed not amborized?"

The report states that the United States' title to the property was acquired by deed from the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of New York city on the express condition that the premises should be used for a post office and court house and for no other purpose whatever. A copy of the deed is incorporated in the report, which then proceeds as follows:—

The grantee had the right to creat, as it did creat, a building of the dimensions and character adequate and adapted to the fullest accommodation of its postal and judicial gervices, and it has the right of persual and judicial gervices, and it has the right of persual and judicial gervices, and it has the right of persual occupation of the premises for those purposes. To devote the premises or any part of them to uses having no relation to the objects denoted in the deed would be violative of the terms and spirit of the transaction. The site is in the densest portion of a great city, and persons of both sexes resorting to the Post Office and the courts have an interest, as others have, in restricting the use of the building, in preventing its being thrown open to all the numbers and chasses having occasion to visit revenue offices and the various other offices known in the different branches of the public service. Having regard to all the considerations bearing on the question, it is believed by the committee does not men to affirm that a casual temporary use of some portion of said promises not intertering with the uses prescribed in and deed would work a forfeiture of the estate.

The report ends at this point without any further allusion to any present or prospective occupation of

The report ends at this point without any further allusion to any present or prospective occupation of the building for unauthorized purposes,

THE NEW TARIFF BILL-MR. WOOD ON THE PRETENDED CANVASSES OF THE HOUSE-

THE INCOME TAX. vatoly interrogated to-day, said that all the pretended canvasses of opinions of members with a view of show-ing that the majority of the House are against the Tariff bill are fallacious. Mombers, he said, are not willing to commit themselves on a subject of this character, as they cannot foresce what will be the precise contents of the bill until it shall be matured it to which a majority would object, Mr. Woo its consideration until the next session, to lay on the table, or for the appointment of a committee com-posed of members of both houses to re-port hereafter; but Mr. Wood will, notwiththe bill during the present session. Its consideration will be resumed some time this week. Represents tive Banks will make the next speech sgainst the bill, to be followed by Representative Tucker in its tavor. It is the opinion of several members of the Committee on Ways and Means that the bill to impose THE ALLEGED FITTING OUT OF CHUISERS BY THE BUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

department of the government as to preliminary ar-rangements for fitting out cruisors by the Russian government in San Francisco or elsewhere against England, in anticipation of war between these Pow-ers. The United States and Great Britain have by tne Treaty of Washington obligated themselves to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within their jurisdiction of any vessel which they have reasonable ground to believe with which they are at peace. But until war shall exist between the two nations there can be no bread of neutrality in permitting either Russia or Grea Britain fitting out vessels in this country for any pur

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

BENATE. A number of communications were laid before the Senate by the President pro fem., among them the fol-

From the Secretary of War enclosing the report of Brigadier General G. K. Warren in regard to bridging the Mississippi River.

From George Avery, President of the Sharpehoot attend the third annual featival of that organization, to be held at Union Park, N. J., next month.

Both communications were laid on the table.

Mr. McCarray, (dem.) of Ky., said he took great pleasure in presenting the credentials of his successor in the Senate, Mr. John S. Williams, elected United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1879. In presenting the oredentials Mr. McCreery said the experience of Mr. Williams in public affairs and his agreeable member of the body.

The credentials were laid on the table.

THE HOWGATE EXPEDITION.

Mr. McCreary presented a petition signed by a large

The oredentials were inid on the table.

THE HOWGATE EXPERITION.

Mr. MCCREARY presented a petition signed by a large number of influential citizens, regardless of party saking that Raphael Semmes be assigned to a position on the Howgate expedition. In presenting the petition he referred to the scientific research of the father of Mr. Semmes and his theory respecting the Mortin Pole, which, after many years, was now beginning to receive credence, and said the son, inspired by fillial affection, desired to encounter the perils and hardships of the expedition, from which there might be no return, in order to windcate his father's views and place his name where it belonged. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Conovers, (rep.) of Fin. called up the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March last, requesting the President to communicate to the Semate certain pignasion to communicate to the Semate certain pignasion to communicate to the test contained the indure policy of Spain in the government of the Island of Caula. In support of the resolution be said the cotonial policy of Spain had been such as to injure the commerce of the United States. No other government had so often and so seriously provoked the indignation of the poople of this country is that of Spain. The peeple of the United States were deeply concerned in whatever pertained to the political condition of the island of Caba. Our trade with that island was second only to that with Great Britain. It amounted to Stologoo, 000 amnually. We sold to Cuba goods to the amount of Sli,000,000 or \$20,000,000 annually, but purchased there \$30,000,000 worth. For years this government had been cenceavoring to obtain a revision of the trenty of 1795. Mr. Cushing was sent to Spain for linat purpose, as well as to retile the Virginius sfair, but he was unauccessful in securing a new treaty, and new Mr. Lowell was endeavoring to do an, 16 (Mr. Connovo) trusted friendly relations become of the proposed to concur in the first one and also the second one,

Mr. D. M. G. Poster, a broker, residing at No. 76 Third place, Brooklyn, was charged before Julgo Walsh, of that city, yesterday, with giving a worth-less cueck to J. V. Dubernell, a tailor, in payment for ciothes. He pleaded not guilty and was released in \$2,000 bail.

discussed and then faid over upon an objection of Mr. Conover, of Florida, who said it was an important matter, and asveral Senators desired to examine it.

The Senate isses, at four o'clock, on motion of Mr. Educates, went into executive session.

When the doors were respected the PRESIDENT profess. announced his signature of the House bill appriating \$15,000 for the public schools of the District of Columbia.

The Senate then adjourned. A Rumpus Over the Sinking Fund Veto. Washington, April 29, 1878. Under the call of States the following bills were in

HINTS OF HOSTILITY.

solvency of railroad companies in the United States.

It provides that any duly organized railroad company may deposit at the United States Treasury gold coin which it may have received from the sales of its His Excellency as a Bull in the Political China Shop.

> OTHER VETOES.

term of office or for two years thereafter any office under the United States which has been created or the compensation for which has been increased or the compensation for which has been increased during his term of office, and declaring Judges of the Supreme Court ineligible to the offices of President or Vice President.

By Mr. Williams, (dem.) of Mich.—For the erecting of a statue of the late General Custer.

THE SYNDICATE CONTRACT.

By Mr. PRILLIPS, (rep.) of Kan.—To set aside certain alleged contracts between the Secretary of the Treasury and certain other persons. It sets aside and declares void the contract between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Syndicate, whereby the exclusive right to sell certain lour and one-hall per centioned purports to be granted.

By Mr. Wilson, (dom.) of W. Va.—To repeal the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March, 1869, piedging the payment in gold of all bonds theresofore payable in lawful money of the United States.

Mr. FOST, (rep.) of Ill., moved to suspend the rules and pues the bill forbiding the retrement of the United States legal tender notes.

It makes it uniawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel or reture any more legal tender notes, but when they shall be received into the Treasury from any source they shall be reissued and pad outsgaid. Passed—yeas 117, naya 35.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Eden, of Illinous, in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. Baigus, (rep.) of N. H., moved to strike out the section which abelishes the Filth Additor of the Treasury and devolves his duties upon the Forsta, of ditor.

Mr. Atkins, (dem.) of Tenn., and Mr. Fostra, of Obio, opposed the unendmout, the latter sating in Another Measure to Regulate Savings Bank Receiverships.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALHANT, April 29, 1878.

was not predicted except in the Albany would venture upon this course, or give such explicit and cogent reasons for it night. The political calculations of democrats and rens are alike confounded, and the astonished men of Tammany, together with the republican pretbren associated with them, predict that His Excellency is no better than a buil in a China shop, The Finance bill, the Dock Department bill, and even the Public Burdens bill, amended though it as been in the Senate, are all given up in sudden despatr by the Tammany legislators who sit placed or wander about grashing their teeth. That the torpedo which the governor has tossed forward need not cause all this dismay, no one acquainted with him or who reads his veto of the Sinking Fund bill coolly in the morning will need to be told. The message favor of the measure had been overcome by an ex-amination which showed that nothing new could be accomplished by it; that it was obscure and would operate to divert the sinking fund from the uses to which it was sacredly pledged, with no other result than to introduce obscurity in accounts and imperit the faith of the metropolis.

The first attack on the vete was by Mr. Fish, and was extremely bitter, the message being denounced by him as false in logic and extremely sophistical.

Mr. Brooks attacked it with equal florceness, cited the unanimous appeal of the Common Council of New York and the arguments of the councils of polisical and municipal reform in layer of the bill, and produced a long array of figures relative to the dept of New York, which was controverted by Ely for 1878, contended that Mr. Brooks had understated the debt by \$22,000,000. The message was finally ordered printed and laid on the table, Mr. Fish's motion to make it a special order being disposed of by the decision that t could be called up at any time. The Sinking Fund ill is undoubtedly Tammany's strong point, and its sion. It is, however, in the opinion of neutral mem

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 27, 1878. EXECUTIVE CHARBER, ALBARY, April 27, 1876.

TO THE ASSEMBLY:—

I return without approval Assembly biti No. 106, entitled "An act retains to certain indebtedness of the city of New York and to provide for the payment and concollation of the same." I have given to this bill a careful study, coming to its examination with a strong prejudice in its favor. It is commended by the Mayor and Comptroller of the oily of New York as a measure that will "simplify the financial effairs of the city, provent the future augmentation of its debt and provide for the payment of its outstanding stocks and bonds at maturity." My own examination of it has led me to fear that, if consider, will is ecomplish nothing toward those purposes beyond what will be attained it the financial affairs of the city are loft to be regulated by the existing ordinance and laws. A general objection to the whole bill is that its language is so obscure and involved that its construction will be difficult and uncertain. Trusts so enormous as those affocted by this bill ought not to be subjected to statutes wanting in precision.

The financial condition of the city is this, as stated in the memoral of its authorities recommending this bill:—Its funded debt is \$121,440,153 75; its temporary debt, payable from special assessments, is \$21,320,000. The revenue bonds which are issued every year in anticipation of taxes for the year are omitted from this statement.

which are issued every year in anticipation of taxes for the payment of the assessment brooks the moneys collected and to be collected from assessments now form a special and appropriate fund. The bull proposes that these temporary assessment bonds and ibe mixed up with the junded debt, and that the existing sinking lund provided for the redemption of the funded debt shall be made liable for these temporary bonds. It provides, it is true, that the moreys now in the treasury of the city collected on the control of the state of the collections of the control of assessments for local improvements now begun, shall be paid into the sinking fund, so that only the delicency in the collections for these assessments will in fact be paid out of the sinking fund. The provision is not in the direction of simplicity, nor is it consistent with good faith. The sinking fund was established for and is pleiged to the protection of certain long bonds. It is obvious that if these assessment bonds are made a charge upon the sinking fund belongs and is pleiged. Another class of bonds, amounting to \$1,000,000, is to receive a like unlary preference—to wit, certain bonds of the towns anexed to the city of New York from Westchester county. These, by section 4, are to be called in, redeemed and cancelled out of a sinking fund belongs and in pleiged. The control of the contro very suddenly, on Friday last, at Madison, Wis. He was born in Madison county, N. Y., but came to this city when quite young, and, in 1847, established the firm of Darling, Albertson & Rase, in Pearl street, which was, at one time, the largest receiver of flour in this city. They insied ten years ago on account of heavy business reverses, and subsequently Albertson left the firm, and Rase died. Mr. Darling resumed on his own account in Pearl street and remained there until a few years ago, when he received a severe shock to his nervous system, owing to an accident in a railroad collision, from which he never completely recovered. He retired from husiness a year ago and went to Madison to recruit his shattered health. He leaves a wife and one only residing at No. 59 St. Mark's place. His body will be brought to this city for burnal. reached the Jersey City side Mr. Docitile walked off, and when within a few feet of the outer gate dropped dead. Ex Mayor Brinkerhoff sent for a physician, but his attendance was unnecessary. Officer Bowe then procured an ambulance and the body was taken by Gnied Nathan and the ex-Mayor to the inte residence of Mr. Docitite, No. 103 Summit avonue, Jersey City Hoights. The deceased was a brother to United States Senstor Docitite. He was sixty-five years of age, and had resided in Jersey City for a number of years. Mr. Docitite had an extensive legal practice in New York and seidem appeared at the New Jorsey Bar, except in the higher courts. He was identified, however, with most of the improvements that have made the South Bergen and Lafsyctte sections of Jersey City so attractive, and was an active member of the Citizens' Association, that saved the taxpayers from grasping contractors during the past seven years. Official positions were repeatedly tendered him, even the office of Mayor of Jersey City, but to invariably declined. At the time of his eacht he was possessed of considerable property. He leaves a wife and five children.

stocks in behalf of which the fund twis credited are july paid. There is no ascertained excess. There is no sum which the Common Council or the Legislature can properly divert or pledge to other purposes. Until then the accumulation must, as a master of good falth, go on as prescribed by the original terms of the ordinance. Nor is there any necessity for now disposing of the excess, which will be found in the fund if all goes well when its original purposes shall acre been accomplished.

By the ordinances of the Common Council the Commissioners of the sinking Fund are obliged to make all their investments in city stocks, so that when the sinking fund has accomplished its original purpose whatever excess or surplus there may be will be found in the various outstanding stocks of the city, aroady made sloking fund to those stockr. By icting things slone, by leaving the sinking fund to operate under the original ordinancer, the city keeps faith with the creditors to whom the fund was first pledged, and yet is constantly doing the very best thing to protect its other creditors—to wit, buying its own debts.

The most accurate calculations I have been able to the sum which its the country of courts of Seratoga county to provide country to provide country to provide counters and if it is the provider of the number, which is now 2,000.

The most accurate calculations I have been able to the care of the country of the provider of the provid

with the creditors to whom the fund was first pledged, and yot is constantly doing the very best thing to protect its other creditors—to wit, buying its own debts.

The most accurate exiculations I have been able to make show that in 1888 the sinking fund, if let alone, will have an accumulation of \$50,000 000 after having paid \$12,500,000 of the principal of the debt coming due in the meantime. Again, the bill authorizes the issue of new bonds to run from twenty to fifty years in exchange for all bearing interest at more than five per creat that are now a charge upon the city. It does not limit this issue to the necessities of the city arising, from time to time, from an insufficiency of the moneys provided jointly by the sinking funds and by the taxation. The probable effect of this section would be to place the greater part of the debt beyond the reset of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Despite the lact that the bill provides for the exchange of city securities to an encormous amount it contains no provision for publicly advertising their said or exchange or for securing competitive bids. The entire matter is left to private negotiation, and the city might tail to realize any tair premium whatever upon its new issue. Transactions of so large an amount in valuable securities ought to be made on public notice and in such a way as to secure for the city the most profitable disposition of its bonds.

The bill, as I have said, as obscure and ambiguous in its language. Financial statutes ought, above all other laws, to be clear and precise, leaving no room for misconstruction. I would promptly give my assent to any bill which would secure with certainty all the beneficial results which are claimed to be the purposes of this bill without encountering the objections which many of its provisions suggest.

The bill without encountering the objections which fails due is greater than the sum provided for by the sinking fund and by taxation the residue may be met by a new issue of bonds under proper restrictions;

After the reading of the veto Mr. Fiss said, in order that the House may have an opportunity of passing upon the veto of the Governor, and in order that they may have an opportunity of reading the Measage, which to me seems to be entirely illogical and weak, and in order that the members may have a chance to

which to me seems to be entirely illogical and weak, and in order that the members may have a chance to digest it. I move that it be laid on the table for the present, giving notice that I shall move at an early day for the passage of the bill over the veto. I also move that it be printed.

Mr. BROOKS—I hope, of course, sir, that this Measage will be printed, and that the respect due to so important a Message from the Executive of the State will be accorded to it, and that it will receive the attention of the House to which it comes. You will remember, Mr. Speaker, that the Common Council of New York, by a direct Message from the Mayor to yourself, requested you to introduced this bill to the House, and it was so introduced and referred to the Committee on Cittee, where it remained for a good many weeks, and where it was defended by the Council of Municipal Reform of the city of New York, in which are eminent lawyers. It was defended by the Council of Municipal Reform is lawyers. It was defended by the Council of New York, of republicans as well as of democrate, and if ever a bill was presented to the House backed by the strong opinion of strong men in the city of New York it was the bill now upon the Speaker's table. New, sir, at some future time I prepose to consider, as far as one in my humble position may contrast with the exalted position of the Executive of this State, the merits of this bill and the oppetion to this bill as it has been presented by the Governor. All I wish to say at this time is that the city of New York, as is stated in that Measage, burdened with a debt of \$120,000,000, and \$51,000,000 of that debt bears as interest of serve per cont. \$62,000,000 bears an interest of serve per cont. \$62,000,000 be

Mr. Dalty—I hereby wish so correct you in your figures.

Mr. Brooks—I have the figures by me.

Mr. Dalty—Fifty-five millions of dellars' worth of our bonds bear interest at seven per cent, \$70,000,000 at six per cent and but \$15,000,000 at five per cent.

Mr. Brooks—Well, the gentleman is at fault, entirely at fault.

Mr. Dalty—Will the gentleman permit me? It is in justification of what I say. The statement I now make appears in the report of the Mayor in his last annual message.

Mr. Brooks—The rate of interest on the above stocks and bonds are classified as follows:—At five per cent, \$6,115,000; at six per cent, \$6,15,000; at six per cent, \$6,25,37,000; at seven per cent, \$50,900,000. Now, who is right and who is wrong?

Mr. Dalty—In justification to myself I shall state the figures and statistics I have quoted certainly appear in the nanual message of the Mayor.

Mr. Daly—in justification to myself I shall state the figures and statustics I have quoted certainly appear in the annual message of the Mayor.

Mr. Brooks—I quote from the Mayor's message.

Mr. Brooks—I am sorry to be interrupted, although it is my rule not to fail to give way, as a matter of courtesy, when I am asked.

Mr. Daly—Neither do I ever fail.

Adding to New York Taxation.

Mr. Brooks—I want to say this the effect of this veto, if renained by the Assembly of this State, will be to add one and a half per cent to the taxation of the city of New York in the year 1870. I also want to say that the dect which New York has to pay in 1875 is \$3,672,000, and the dobt which will have to be paid in the year 1879 is \$4,705,000, and it was in order to relieve the people of that city from that large agregate of taxation that a provision was inserted in the bill upon year table—viz. "providing that not more than \$1,000,000 sective." That was one of the features of the bill, and it was (I don't propose to do more them make these brief assertions here now and argue them, if necessary, by and by) in order that the pople of New York, where they were required to raise \$4,705,000 for the payment of dobt in 1870, might be relieved, that this bill was introduced, and in order that the city might exchange some of its bonds to the amount, as I have not of this measure, and in order that the city might exchange some of this beat and as a public of the partice, as in the case of interest when those bonds might be exchanged with the consent of this partice, as in the case of int

would be, in my judgment, to have the people burdensome taxation.

Mr. Dally—I fully accord with the gentleman from Richmond that it is well to postpone any lengthy discussion on this important document until some future day; but in order to vind cate myself—in order to corroborate the statements which I made here a few minutes ago, trusting to my memory—I thought it well to procure, and I find that, through the couriesy of some gentleman, I have been handed the message of His Honer, the Mayor, an official document sont to the Common Council of the city of New York on the late of last Jacuary. There I find that in the statement that I made asking leave to correct the gentleman from Richmond as to his figures, I am entirely borne out by the official message of Mayor Eiy. That official message states, under the head of "Rates of interest in the statement of the results of the first statement of the statement of t

Council.

Mr. Brooks—Let me say to my friend that he makes it out worse for the city than I made it. I stated the seven per cents, quoting from the City Record, at \$30,000,000, and he makes it \$50,000,000.

the opportunity and full and ample time to digest his objections.

OTHER BILLS VETOED.

The county court of Saratoga, the highways of Mentz and the banks of Mouroe, all shared with New York the executive disapprobation of local and special legislation as expressed in the veto Message of to-night. They are:

Providing for an additional number of Commissioners of Deeds in the city of New York. He says he can see no good reason for increasing the number, which is now 2,000.

Authorizing the courts of Saratoga county to previde compensation for increasing the number, which is now 2,000.

Authorizing the courts of Saratoga county to previde compensation for increasing the number, which is not as unwise, and if it is to pay a ciert of the District Attorney it should be provided for in the usual way.

Relative to the highway tax of the New York Contral Railroad in the town of Mentz, Cayuga county. He regards it as uncenstitutions:

Authorizing the treasurer of Mouroe county to sell certain property. He regards the time of notice of saic as too short.

The FIFE LINE BILL.

THE PIPE LINE BILL

The fate of the Pipe Line bill is not due until Wednesday.

PAVINGS BANKS RECEIVERS.

Mr. Thain introduced a bill relative to the receivers of savings banks, as suggested by the Hera LD, and in accordance with the views of Attorney General Schoommaker, as reported to-day. It provides that all receivers of corporations, now acting, shall report within twelve months, and all bereatter appointed within eighteen months from the date of appointment shall file their final accounts with the Secretary of State, and within ton days thereafter, and place a certifiel copy of it is the office of the Clerk of the county in which the corporation is domiciled. Extension of time can only be obtained on application of the receiver. The judge before whom the application is made is required to issue a citation returnable within ninely days by public advertisement, calling upon all interested persons to appear, and any depositor, stock-holder, bondholder or other creditor may file objections to the receiver's scooms, which had not provides for heavy flows for recusant receivers and has many minute provisions to enforce accountability. Much the same ground seems to have been already covered by Mr. McDonogh's bill, introduced on the 4th of April, which requires all receivers to file reports conce in every six months.

The Smyth case seems to be a ghost that will not down. Whenever the word "insurance" is montioned in the Senate there is a rehearsal of the great State trial with condensed bisterness. Senator Hughes' bill to regulate expenditures of the insurance Department was the cause of the trouble to-night. Senator Pomeroy offered an amendment, which amounted to a substitute, and was seemingly more restrictive than the original bill. After much scrimonious debate the Senate Cave up the whole matter in despair and recommitted the measure.

Summity Poutsbace in "RISM" CASES.

To-morrow morning the reply of Depaty Attorney General Ruggles to Jenn T. Cumming in relation to the claim of the Sheriff is not entitled

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

A DESPONDENT RESTAURAUTEUR. Leopold Kraus, fity-five years of age, of No. 125 late years. He became desperate and took to drink.
He was formerly a butcher, but engaged in the restaurant business six years ago, and remained in it up to the time of his death. He became very dissipated and on several occasions betrayed symptoms of in-sanity. At two o'clock yesterday morning he was found in his room suffering from the effects of poison.

HANGED HERSELF.

time past, exhibited symptoms of meanity, and was kept under watch, though nothing serious was apprekept under watch, though nothing serious was apprehended. While her husband was absent from the house on Saturday afternoon she went into the garret, piled up a lot of books upen which she mounted, and, throwing the ond of a seine line over a ratter, made it last, fixed a poose about her neck and kicked the books from under her. Her aireter meantime supposes she had gone to bed. When her husband came is he went to look fer her and found her dead. She was forty-two years old, had been married twelve years, and lowes a child three years old.

A well dressed woman, who acted as if under the influence of atimulants, at midnight on Sunday attempted to commit suicide by jumping overbo tempted to commit saidlde by jumping overboard from a Jersey City ferryboat. She was rescued by the deck hands and taken by Officer Logan to the Gregory sweet police station, where she said her name was Mrs. Frances Fitzgerald, aged forty-one, of No. 171 Elizabeth street, this city. When brought-before Judge Davis yesterday she raid that her name was Mrs. Frances Price and that she resided in Carystie street, between Broome and Delancey, this city. She refused to give any reason for attempted suictide and Judge Davis remanded her for examination.

Coroner Hughes, of Yonkers, beld an inquest yes terday upon the body of Mrs. Annie M. Kingsland, colored, aged twenty-five years, a resident of Whitestone, I. I., who, while on a visit to the family of her lather-in-iaw, in Yonkers, committed suicide on Sunday highs after the femily had reured. The jury rendered I verdet to the effect that she had committed suicide by catting her throat while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

THE BAUMGARTNER MYSTERY.

August Baumgartner, the young artist of Union on Sanday, will be buried to-day in the Weenawken on Sanday, will be buried to-day in the Weehawken Cemetery. Those acquainted with deceases scout the theory of murder and believe that the young man committed suicide because of disappointed ambition. He was a student in the Cooper Union drawing class, and about a week previous to his disappearance his teacher gave him a drawing, with directions to have it fluished within a certain time, or he would not be allowed a park in the examinations. The youth was unable to finish the picture and dreaded to return to the school. A brother of the deceased is an inmate of the Snake Hill Lunauc Asylum, Jersey City, and it is thought by many that August was also subject to night attacks of insanity, and white laboring under one three himself late the river.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Margaret Skillman Cumberson, of No. 16 Schermerhors street, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at the ad-

STEPHEN VALENTINE'S DEATH.

A meeting or the members of the Produce Exchange was beld, resterday afternoon, in the managers' rooms, No. 33 Pearl street to take suitable action with reference to the death of Stephen Valentine, who was the oldest member of that body. Mr. Edward Hincken, the vice president, presided. Mr. Issae H. Reid offered some resolutions, which were adopted, testamentary to the exemplary character of the deceased. The tuneral will take piece this alternoon at three o'clock, from the Friends' Meeting House, Schermerhorn street, Brucklyn.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

The following contributions for the widow at No. Ridge street have been received at this office :-A Lady .....